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INFORMATION

CONFIDENTIAL

My p

COUNTRY

SUBJECT

Chins/Tibet

Chinese Communist Military

Preparations for Invasion of Tibet

general transport

25X1A

PLACE ACQUIRED REPOST SUPPORT BUT NOT SPURIORS

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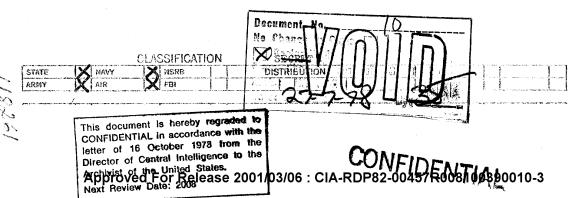
DATE OF INFO.

Early Lay 1951

Memo FI/KON/IA to CIA Library 23 Jane 1954 SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

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- 1. While the beginning of negotiations in Paiping led some Chinese Communist military personnel to believe that the problem of Tibet could be solved by political means, the Supply and Service Command of Chinese Communist Army Headquarters continued to receive instructions from the People's Revolutionary military Council directing that military preparations be made for the liberation of Tibet. Since supply would be the most difficult problem in such a campaign, supply was being heavily stressed in the Rally-to-Supportable-Front program being staged by the Chinese Communists in May 1961.
- 2. A report sent by the Southwest China Lilitary Area to the Supply and Service Command of Chinese Communist Army Headquarters included the Following evidence of progress in military preparations for the invasion of Tibet:
 - a. A supply headquarters has been established at Ch'engtu (104-04, 30-40), to control the movement of supplies for the Tibet invasion.
 - b. Ten temporary factories have been established at Chiengtu to produce clothing, dehydrated rice powder and pickled pork for use by troops in Tibet.
 - 6. Responsibility of various local governments in assisting this compaign has been reallocated on the basis of the routes to be taken by the troops. The West Szechuan military District and the Sikang Military District have jointly established a Support-the-Front headquarters at Heinohing (103-49. 30-25), with outposts at Griunglai (103-29, 30-25). Yaan (103-02, 30-00), Luting (102-18, 29-54). Tatsienlu (102-02, 30-03), Chrienning (4, 4), Tatsienlu (102-02, 30-03), Chrienning (4, 4),
 - d. Local inhabitants are to be mobilized to establish 400 stations for refining (sic), loading and unloading foodstuffs.
 - s. Sevency fuel supply stations have been established.
 - C. All public and private motorcars, carriages, carts, animals, boats,



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bamboo raits and wheelbarros have been requisitioned, together with more than 220,000 men to form stretcher-bearing and transportation teams.

- g. In this area boo kilometers of nighway have been rebuilt, and more than 30 bridges and tunnels have been repaired. This work was done by more than 41,000 civilian laborers, students, and troops.
- h. A telephone communications net with more than 750 kilometers of wire has been established.
- i. Seven mobile hospitals have been formed.
- Four additional mobile vehicular repair shops have been organized and equipped to accompany the troops on the march.
- k. By April 1951 the following military supplies had been brought to the front

400.000 cattles

(1)	Debydrated rice powder	8 000,000 cattles
(2)	rickled pork	320,000 esttles
(3)	Canned lard	150,000 catties
(4)	Tes	(00,000

- (5) Uniforms 35.000 complete sets
- (6) Other supplies 1.400 tons

CONTRACTOR